

## CLAIMS

1. A method of signing a data string, comprising the steps of:

(a) hashing the data string and a seed value to generate a  
5 hash value;

(b) encoding into an image point the hash value, the seed value, and a given portion of the data string; and

(c) applying a given decryption primitive to the image point to obtain a digital signature of the data string.

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2. The method of digital signing as described in Claim 1 wherein the encoding step includes the steps of:

applying a generator function to the hash value to generate a masking value; and

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using the masking value to mask the seed value and, optionally, the given portion of the data string.

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3. The method of digital signing as described in Claim 1 further including the step of concatenating the digital signature with a remaining portion of the data string to facilitate subsequent authentication.

4. The method of digital signing as described in Claim 3 wherein the data string is recoverable from the given portion and the remaining portion.

5 5. The method of digital signing as described in Claim 1 wherein the given portion of the data string is the data string.

6. The method of digital signing as described in Claim 1 wherein the given portion of the data string is a null value.

10 7. The method of digital signing as described in Claim 1 wherein the hash of the data string and the seed value in step (a) is computed by hashing a concatenation of the seed value and the data string.

15 8. The method of digital signing as described in Claim 1 wherein the hash value, the seed value and the given portion of the data string are each recoverable given the image point.

20 9. The method as described in Claim 1 wherein the given decryption primitive is the RSA decryption primitive.

10. The method as described in Claim 1 wherein the seed value is selected from a group of seed values consisting

essentially of a random value, a pseudorandom value, and a time-varying value.

11. A computer-implemented method of signing and  
5 authenticating a data string  $M$  having a first portion  $M_1$  and a  
second portion  $M_2$ , wherein the data string is recoverable from  $M_1$   
and  $M_2$ , comprising the steps of:

(a) hashing the data string and a random seed  $r$  to generate  
a hash value  $h(r, M)$ ;

10 (b) encoding into an image point  $y$  the hash value  $h(r, M)$ ,  
the random seed  $r$ , and the second portion  $M_2$  of the data string;

(c) applying a decryption primitive to the image point  $y$  to  
obtain a digital signature  $x$  of the data string; and

15 (d) associating the digital signature  $x$  with the first  
portion  $M_1$  of the data string.

12. The computer-implemented method of signing as described  
in Claim 11 wherein the step (b) includes the steps of:

20 applying a generator function to the hash value to generate  
a masking value; and

using the masking value to mask the seed value and,  
optionally, the second portion  $M_2$  of the data string.

13. The computer-implemented method as described in Claim 11 wherein the digital signature is authenticated by:

(e) applying an encryption primitive to the digital signature  $x$  to generate a candidate image point;

5 (f) decoding the candidate image point to generate candidate values corresponding to the hash value  $h(r,M)$ , the random seed  $r$ , and the second portion  $M_2$  of the data string;

(g) forming a candidate data string by combining the candidate value for the second part  $M_2$  of the data string with the first portion  $M_1$ ;

(h) verifying at least that the candidate value for the hash value  $h(r,M)$  equals the hash of (i) the candidate value for the random seed and (ii) the candidate data string; and

(i) accepting the candidate data string as the data string  $M$  if the verification in step (h) is positive.

14. The computer-implemented method as described in Claim 11 wherein the data string is signed in a first computer and the digital signature is authenticated in a second computer.

20 15. The computer-implemented method as described in Claim 11 wherein the decryption primitive is the RSA decryption primitive.

16. The computer-implemented method as described in Claim 13 wherein the encryption primitive is the RSA encryption primitive.

5 17. A method of authenticating a digital signature  $x$  of a data string  $M$ , wherein the digital signature  $x$  has been generated by applying a given decryption primitive to an image point  $y$ , the image point  $y$  comprising a function of a seed value  $r$ , a hash value  $h(r, M)$ , and a given portion of the data string, the method comprising the steps of:

10 (a) applying a given encryption primitive to the digital signature to generate a candidate image point;

15 (b) decoding the candidate image point to generate candidate values corresponding to the seed value  $r$ , the hash value  $h(r, M)$ , and the given portion of the data string;

20 (c) forming a candidate data string by combining the candidate value for the given portion of the data string with other information;

(d) verifying at least that the candidate value for the hash value  $h(r, M)$  equals the hash of (i) the candidate value for the seed value and (ii) the candidate data string; and

(e) accepting the candidate data string as the data string  $M$  if the verification in step (d) is positive.

18. A computer-implemented cryptographic system,  
comprising:

means for signing a data string  $M$ , the signing means  
comprising:

5 means for hashing a function of the data string and a  
seed value to generate a hash value;

means for encoding into an image point the hash value,  
the seed value, and a given portion of the data string; and

10 means, using a given primitive, for decrypting the  
image point to obtain a digital signature of the data  
string; and

means for authenticating the digital signature, the  
authenticating means comprising:

means, using a given primitive, for encrypting the  
digital signature to generate a candidate image point;

means for decoding the candidate image point to  
generate candidate values corresponding to the seed value,  
the hash value, and the given portion of the data string;

20 means for generating a candidate data string from at  
least the candidate value of the given portion of the data  
string;

means for verifying at least that the candidate value  
for the hash value corresponds to the hash of the candidate  
seed and the candidate data string; and

means responsive to the verifying means for accepting the candidate data string as the data string.

19. A computer program product in a computer-readable  
5 medium for signing a data string  $M$ , comprising:

means for hashing the data string and a random seed value to generate a keyed hash value;

means for encoding into an image point the keyed hash value, the random seed value and a given portion of the data string; and

10 means, using a given primitive, for decrypting the image point to obtain a digital signature of the data string.

20. The computer program product as described in Claim 19 wherein the given primitive is the RSA decryption primitive.

21. The computer program product as described in Claim 19 wherein the given portion of the data string is the data string.

22. The computer program product as described in Claim 19  
20 wherein the means for encoding includes means for masking the random seed value and, optionally, the given portion of the data string, using a given function.

23. The computer program product as described in Claim 22 wherein the given function is an output of a generator applied to the keyed hash value.

5       24. A computer-implemented method of signing a data string  $M$  having a first portion  $M_1$  and a second portion  $M_2$ , wherein the data string is recoverable from  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ , comprising the steps of:

(a) selecting a random seed  $r$ ;

10       (b) hashing the data string and the random seed  $r$  to generate a hash value  $h(r, M)$ ;

(c) encoding into an image point  $y$  the hash value  $h(r, M)$ , the random seed  $r$ , and the second portion  $M_2$  of the data string; and

15       (d) applying a decryption primitive to the image point  $y$  to obtain a digital signature  $x$  of the data string;

wherein the random seed  $r$  is selected so that the image string  $y$  is in the domain of the decryption primitive.

20       25. The method as described in Claim 24 further including the step of:

(d) concatenating the digital signature  $x$  with the first portion  $M_1$  of the data string.



26. The method as described in Claim 24 wherein, given the hash value, a first generator  $g_1$  and a second generator  $g_2$ , the encoding step (c) concatenates into the image point (i) the hash value, (ii) an XOR of the random seed and an output of the first generator as applied to the hash value, and (iii) an output of the second generator as applied to the hash value.

27. The method as described in Claim 24 wherein, given the hash value, a first generator  $g_1$  and a second generator  $g_2$ , the encoding step (c) concatenates into the image point (i) the hash value, (ii) an XOR of the random seed and an output of the first generator as applied to the hash value, and (iii) an XOR of the second portion  $M_2$  of the data string and an output of the second generator as applied to the hash value.

28. The method as described in Claim 24 wherein the decryption primitive is a Rabin decryption primitive.